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history by the delicate name of the Wars of the Roses. How little would the name lead us to suspect the misery which lies beneath! At one of the battles in these wars, viz. in 1461, at Towton, no fewer than 36,000 men are computed to have fallen by the hands of their own countrymen and fellow-subjects; and in the whole twelve battles, the number of slain appears to have been about 70,000. A remark of Hume, the historian, on the character of these times, deserves to be quoted in this place. He says, 'There is no part of English history since the conquest so obscure and so little authentic as that of these Wars of the Roses. All we can distinguish with certainty through the deep cloud which covers this period, is a scene of horror and bloodshed, savage manners, arbitrary executions, and treacherous dishonorable conduct in all parties. The animosity between them was vindictive and implacable in the extreme; and the scaffold, as well as the field, incessantly streamed with the noblest blood of England.' "

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#### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

RESOLUTIONS ON PEACE.—In the extracts from the *Minutes of the Woodstock Baptist Association*, Vt., published in the *Vermont Observer*, Nov. 14, 1843, we find, much to our gratification, the following record:

"Bro. Fletcher from the Committee on peace, reported the following resolutions:

Whereas the philanthropy and piety of Christian nations are now awakened to the promotion of the cause of peace, and as auspicious signs of progress and success, give proof of Heaven's approbation and aid, and furnish ample ground for hope, therefore,

*Resolved*, 1. That we are loudly called upon as a body of professed followers of the 'Prince of peace,' to express our sentiments on this great subject, and to engage in appropriate labors for its advancement.

2. That we regard national wars as one of the greatest evils that afflict our race, and that no form of evil in the long black catalogue is more inimical to the doctrines and laws, the spirit, purposes and promises of Christianity than this.

3. That the church which was placed in the world for the purpose of defending and promoting the designs of Christ, is imperatively bound to seek the destruction of this *master curse of the world*.

4. That it is the duty of the pulpit and the press, to proclaim the guilt and horrors of war; the duty of parents and instructors to infuse the pacific principles of the gospel into the forming minds under their care, and train them to a love of peace, and a deep, unmingled abhorrence of war.

After remarks by bros. Fletcher, Guilford and Kendrick, a rising vote was called for, and the resolutions passed almost unanimously."

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THE DOCTOR'S RETORT UPON THE WARRIOR.—Zimmerman, so distinguished both as a physician and author, was ordered to attend Frederick the Great in his last sickness. "I presume," said the king to him, "you have helped many a man into another world."—"Not so many," promptly replied the physician, "as your majesty, nor with so much honor to myself."

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JOHNSON'S REBUKE OF SUICIDE.—Boswell records the case of a man who had entirely lost his character, and in consequence committed suicide; a crime which Dr. Johnson reprobated with great severity. "Why, sir," argued Boswell, "the man had become infamous for life. What would you have him do?"—"Do! sir," replied the sage, "I would have him go to some country where he was not known, and not to the devil where he was known."

SPECIMENS OF WAR.—During the last century or two, there have been 24 wars between England and France, 12 between England and Scotland, 8 between England and Spain, 7 between England and other nations; in all 51. The ascertained amount, though doubtless far below the actual amount, of British money expended during the last six great wars, was as follows:

1. War ending 1697, cost £21,500,000.
2. War “ 1712, “ 43,000,000.
3. War “ 1737, “ 46,000,000.
4. War “ 1756, “ 111,000,000.
5. American war of 1775, cost 139,000,000.
6. War from 1793 to 1815, “ 850,000,000.

These wars have also cost other nations much. The last one, besides burthening Britain to the amount of £850,000,000, cost France, £690,000,000; Austria, £220,000,000; the rest of Europe, £1,012,000,000; United States of America, £27,000,000; total, £2,799,000,000; a sum which probably falls considerably below the actual cost of those wars; nor should we over-estimate their cost by putting it,—reckoning one pound sterling five dollars, or a little less,—at \$ 15,000,000,000, all wasted, *worse* than wasted, by men calling themselves *Christians*, for the purpose of plundering and destroying *other Christians*!

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CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, Sept. 17, 1843.

TO THE REV. GEO. C. BECKWITH,

DEAR SIR,—Enclosed is a copy of the prospectus issued in London. Perhaps you might think proper to publish a portion of it, or at all events a notice of its contents, in the journal of your Society. The subject was badly explained to the Convention, and I believe few of the members comprehended the plan upon which it is proposed to organize the direction of the journal. It is this point, however, wherein its importance consists. If once a daily newspaper could be established, in any country, which, from the nature of the control over the editorship, should be rendered inaccessible to falsehood, partiality, party strife, and national egotism, the human race, throughout Christendom, would receive instruction as to their true interests. If the plan which I propose cannot effect this object, may not some modification of it be suggested by some one of the enlightened men of our country? Could you not explain the subject verbally to Mr. Adams, or some other whose experience might be brought to our aid? I am fully persuaded myself, that the plan proposed is adequate, but have sufficient knowledge of the feebleness of human nature to keep in mind how incompetent judges we are of our own works. Pray, sir, take this subject into your mature consideration. The slight changes in the prospectus from the original proposition, as given in my letter to your Society, were made to suit the scruples of our English Friends. Our cause here has much to contend against; indeed, I am not sure that the worthy President of our Society has not incurred the ridicule of some of his colleagues (of the Chamber of Deputies), in consequence of the part he took in the Convention. Such is the age of darkness, and frivolity under which we stagger forward in this, so called, enlightened country. The next Convention should again be held in England, or I should say in Edinburgh. Have the kindness to give me your views as to how I can best promote the cause here, and accept, sir, the perfect esteem of your friend and obedient servant,

GEO. M. GIBBES.

In our account of the London Convention, we gave a pretty full explanation of the proposed journal; but we shall, if we can find room, quote the substance of the pamphlet to which the above letter alludes. The